

## California Social Science Framework Draft

### Modification Request

Proposer	Framework Draft	Proposed Modification
Sung-Hee Park from Pleasanton, CA Tel : 408-623-5818 E-mail : shjpark@yahoo.com	<p>Chapter 4 from line 1313-1316</p> <p>7.5 (1) Describe the significance of Japan's proximity to China and Korea and the intellectual, linguistic, religious, and philosophical influence of those countries on Japan.</p> <p><b>3) Between the third and sixth centuries, when China was politically fragmented, many Chinese and Koreans migrated to Japan in search of refuge or opportunity.</b></p> <p>Those newcomers introduced many innovations, including advanced metallurgy, writing, silk production, textile manufacture, paper-making, and Buddhism.</p>	<p>The current description about Koreans' migration to Japan is generally accurate. However, it is also a bit confusing, and, may be misleading, I'm afraid.</p> <p>Around this time period, Korea was divided to 3 independent kingdoms, and Silla, one of the three kingdoms, initiated unification process and defeated the other two kingdoms in seventh century. Most of Koreans' migration to Japan happened during these struggles.</p> <p>But the current framework appears to say that Koreans migrated to Japan because of China's political fragmentation which is confusing and not exactly accurate. Also, again, most of Korean's migration to Japan happened in 7th century not during third and sixth centuries.</p>

**Commented [JD1]:** I think it would be most accurate to revise 3) to say "when China and Korea were politically fragmented..." Most historians believe that group migration from Paekche began in the late 4<sup>th</sup> century when Koguryō was expanding to the south. Perhaps a brief statement to the effect that a large wave of Korean migrants also went to Japan in the second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century would be appropriate.

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<p>Dr. EunMi Cho, Professor College of Education Teaching Credentials – <b>Special Education</b> Mild/Moderate and Multiple Subjects Advisor/Student/Intern Teaching Coordinator Office: Eureka 403 (916) 278-7547 fax (916) 278-5993 (cover letter required) <a href="mailto:eunmicho@csus.edu">eunmicho@csus.edu</a>, <a href="http://www.csus.edu/indiv/c/choe">www.csus.edu/indiv/c/choe</a> California State University Sacramento 6000 J Street Sacramento, CA 95819-6079</p>	<p><b>Grade Eleven – United States History and Geography: Continuity and Change in the Twentieth Century</b> Standard 11.9 (3) Trace the origins and geopolitical consequences (foreign and domestic) of the Cold War and containment policy, including the [Korean War, Vietnam War, etc]</p> <p><b>The revised framework:</b> “Students examine the United Nations’ intervention in Korea, Eisenhower’s conclusion of that conflict, and his administration’s defense policies based on nuclear deterrence and massive retaliation.</p> <p><b>Title:</b> The Division of Korea and the Importance of Teaching IT Correctly</p> <p><b>Key Questions:</b> How once one Korea was divided into two countries? Why is it important to teach our nation’s direct involvements to the division? How to teach the negative effects of our nation’s involvements on Korea’s division?</p> <p><b>Rationale:</b> Whenever I visit South Korea, some of my colleagues at California State University, Sacramento ask me if I will be able to come back safely. Then I have to give same assurance that, Yes of course, I will be coming back home safely. With Ph.D. in education, many of university professors in College of Education still can’t differentiate S. Korea from North Korea. Well...No wonder, why our students in K-12<sup>th</sup> grades do not know about Korea correctly.</p> <p>For hundreds of years, due to the location, Korea has been a battleground for competing nations, but the last century</p>	<p>Therefore, we must add historical facts of our nation’s direct involvements of “before and after” Korea’s division to the revision of California H-SS K-12 Framework. The Cairo Conference (1943) and Cold War (1945-1980) must be explained by including the perspectives of Korea and its people.</p> <p>The framework will also include Linda Granfield’s <i>I Remember Korea</i> and Rudy Tomedi’s <i>No Bugles, No Drums</i>, examples of oral histories that represent soldiers’ and refugees’ experiences during the Korean War.</p>

**Commented [JD3]:** I agree. It might also be good to explain how the Taft-Katsura memorandum of 1905 paved the way for Japan’s colonization of Korea.

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	<p>has seen it divided.</p> <p>It began with Russia and Japan fighting for control of the country in 1904. Then Japan used its victory to annex Korea 1910 and tried to demolish Korea's unique cultural identity until the end of WWII.</p> <p>When the Japanese empire dismantled at the end of WWII, Korea fell victim to the Cold War because the Allied Powers tried to take over administration of Korea.</p> <p>Without consulting any Koreans, the United States and Soviet Union arbitrarily cut Korea roughly in half along the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel. The Americans controlled south of the line while the Russians installed a communist regime in the north, later ceding influence to China.</p> <p>After the Korean War, South Korea's economy improved under a series of capitalist leaderships and it eventually became a prosperous democratic country while North Korea remains an economic basket case and a police state which has been ruled by the same family for three generations. Since the line of division still remained at the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel, the gap and misunderstandings between two countries became bigger and bigger.</p>	

**Commented [JD2]:** The statement that Korea was a battleground for competing nations is somewhat misleading. Nationalist rhetoric describes Korean history as a history of suffering at the hands foreign powers (sunan ūi yŏksa). That is certainly true for the last 140 years. But we need to realize that a major feature of Korean history was long periods of peace. The Chosŏn dynasty was almost 500 years old when forced open by Japan in 1876. Outside of some raids by Japanese pirates and some border raiding by Jurchens in the north during the first 25 years of the dynasty, the Chosŏn was free from any war for 200 years. The mid-Chosŏn saw the horrendous invasion by Japan in 1592 and somewhat less destructive invasions by the Manchus in 1627 and 1636. After that, Chosŏn enjoyed another 240 years of peace.

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<p>caren Ari Song Tel : 408-636-6206 E-mail : arisong113@gmail.com</p>	<p>Standard 7.8 (3) Understand the effects of reopening of the ancient “Silk Road” between Europe and China, including Marco Polo’s travels and the location of his routes</p>	<p>Korea is not mentioned specifically at this time, but the reference to the Silk Road will allow for a discussion of Korea and the Silk Road and the PowerPoint lecture “Silla and the Silk Road” and material from the Korea Society’s book, <i>Silla Korea and the Silk Road: Golden Age, Golden Threads</i> (located on the Korea Society’s website).</p> <p>Students can learn the trades between Europe and East Asia, not only China but also Korea and Japan. China was the major country to Europe. However, it doesn’t mean China was the only country. Korean and Japan also were introduced at that time. I hope students can learn from broader perspectives.</p>

**Commented [JD4]:** I agree. It might be good to include a brief discussion of the “maritime Silk Road” through which Arab traders linked Korea, China, and Japan with the western world.

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Miyoung Kim Tel : 408-892-1623 E-mail : miyoungckim@gmail.com	<p>Standard 7.8 (4) Describe the growth and effects of new ways of disseminating information (e.g., the ability to manufacture paper, translation of the Bible into the vernacular, printing.</p> <p><b>After 1455, the printing press (i.e. using moveable metal type that had been developed separately in Korea seventy years earlier) and the availability of manufactured paper proved to be important means for disseminating humanism and the outcomes of the Italian Renaissance to other parts of Europe and beyond.</b></p>	<p>Standard 7.8 (4) Describe the growth and effects of new ways of disseminating information (e.g., the ability to manufacture paper, translation of the Bible into the vernacular, printing. <b>After 1455, the printing press (i.e. developed separately from the movable metal type used to print the oldest surviving book Jikji in Korea seventy-eight years earlier) and the availability of manufactured paper proved to be important means for disseminating humanism and the outcomes of the Italian Renaissance to other parts of Europe and beyond.</b></p>

**Commented [JD5]:** I generally agree, but it might be useful to mention that the first book (no longer extant) printed with moveable metal type was the 1234 Sangjŏng kogŭm yemun.

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<p>Additional Information:</p> <p>The BBC, Time magazine, The Washington Post, The Wall Street Journal, and Life magazine chose the invention of metal type by Johannes Gutenberg as the first among the 100 greatest events that changed the world. However, the oldest extant book printed with movable metal type is not Gutenberg's 42-line Bible but Jikji. Jikji was printed during the Goryeo Dynasty in 1377, 78 years before the printing of the 42-line Bible.</p> <p>The only volume of Jikji that exists today is in France. There is a story about the journey of this book from Korea to France. The first French ambassador to Korea, Collin de Plancy collected and brought it to France when he returned to his country. After his death, his collection was auctioned. A curio collector, Henri Vever bought and kept it. By Henri's will, Jikji was donated to the National Library of France.</p> <p>Dr. Byeong-seon Park who was working for this library discovered Jikji and it was displayed in 1972 at the Special Exhibition for Books in Paris. There, experts recognized the value of the book as the oldest surviving book printed with movable metal type.</p> <p>In 2001, Jikji was recognized by UNESCO as the oldest known book of movable metal print and was inscribed in the UNESCO Memory of the World Register.</p> <p>These sites will provide detailed information about Jikji, movable metal type and printing technologies during the Goryeo dynasty (936 A.D. ~ 1392 A.D.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/flagship-project-activities/memory-of-the-world/unescojikji-prize/">http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/flagship-project-activities/memory-of-the-world/unescojikji-prize/</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Jikji">http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Jikji</a></li> </ul>		